THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac by mail are down to Sunday. A despatch of that date from headquarters says:—

> "Our lines have been contracted, the left having been folded up in such a manner as to materially strengthen the front line as it now is. The left of the line extends no further than the Jerusalem plank-road. Night before last the 2d Corps was marched out to the works thrown up by the 6th Corps near the Weldon Railroad. A flank movement on the part of the enemy was anticipated. HANCOCK had his corps en masse near the Williams' House. No enemy showed himself after we had awaited his coming a night and day. The line was then shortened without further delay."

SHERIDAN'S Cavalry Corps has recently been thoroughly remounted and re-equipped, and started a day or two since on a trail of the enemy in a direction where this corps will be likely to do most effective work in connection with General GRANT'S movements.

It is generally believed that General SHERMAN has occupied Atlanta, and is now driving the Rebel army of General JOHNSTON east with great losses to the latter. There is now but little hope for the Rebels that General KIRBY SMITH'S army will cross the Mississippi to reinforce JOHNSTON.

The Rebel cavalry leader FORREST has attacked the Federal garrison at Huntsville, Alabama, but has gained no advantage thus far, and it is believed that our forces can hold the post.

By a despatch from Lieutenant-General STEPHEN DECATUR LEE, commanding the Rebel forces in Mississippi, we learn that General A. J. SMITH has gained a superior victory at Okalona. General SMITH will move directly to Mobile, assisted by other columns sent forward by General CANBY.

General ULLMANN, with a large force, has moved to Morganzia, Louisiana, and will proceed to operate against the Rebels posted in the Atchafalaya region of that State.

General STEELE is moving against the Rebels in southwestern Arkansas, and hopes to clear the State in a short time, and help to crush the forces of General DICK TAYLOR, in Western Louisiana.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

No Army News.

The boat this morning brings no news from the army. The absence of rain was causing some suffering among the soldiers.

Rebels Taking the Oath.

About twenty Rebels from Early's forces lurking in the woods, came into our lines, and this morning took the oath of allegiance.

Treasury Prospects.

Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than fifty millions. He reports the confidence of bankers and financial men in our cause, whom he has met with in his recent journey, as one of the most gratifying features of his visit.

The Early Fall of Atlanta Expected.

It is expected in the highest military circles here that Atlanta will be in our possession in the course of a week. Even the Richmond papers for once abandon all their brag, and speak despondingly of the Rebel ability to hold it.

Possible Designs of Johnston.

In case Johnston sees himself compelled to give up Atlanta, there remains the possibility of his throwing rapidly powerful reinforcements into Virginia; strengthened by which, Lee might hope to bid defiance to all of Grant's efforts, and even perhaps venture to assume the offensive. But this contingency is clearly foreseen and perfectly provided for. The Rebels will not be allowed to repeat their old game of concentration. They will ere long find themselves anticipated in any such design.

The Public Debt.

Accordinng to official statement for the week ending, July 12, just published, the total public debt on that day was $1,795,033,569·34 against $1,792,867,040·51 on the 5th instant. The outstanding amounts, with the interest due respectively thereon, are given below:—Debt bearing interest in coin, $864,109,819·62; interest, $52,113,311·67. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $400,230,010·21; interest, $21,639,192·81. Debt on which interest has ceased, $370,170·09. Debt bearing no interest, $530,223,569·37. Total, $1,795,033,569·84; interest, $73,752,554·48.

Naval Captures.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:—

On the 8th inst. the United States steamer *Sonoma*, Lieutenant Commander Matthews, captured a small side-wheel steamer, the *Ida*, which left Sapela, S. C., the night before, bound to Nassau. She had fifty four bales of upland cotton on board.

Also the capture of the Rebel schooner *Pocahontas* by the United States steamer *Arizaba* and *Sweetbrier*, while attempting to pass out of Charleston Harbor, bound to Nassau. She had on board fifty-three bales of cotton and two hundred and ninety-nine boxes of tobacco.

A communication has been received from Admiral Farragut, announcing the destruction of a blockade runner, which was run on shore on the night of the 1st inst., by the United States steamer *Glasgow*.

The fire of our vessels having failed to destroy her, Flag-Lieutenant Watson offered to go in and set her on fire.

For this purpose he was given three of the *Hartford's* and one of the *Brooklyn's* boats, which were towed into position by the *Metacomet* and *Kennebec*. The vessel was boarded and set on fire, and rendered utterly useless. The boats then retreated to the cover of the vessels, and were towed off to the fleet.

The whole affair was well managed and very creditable to Lieutenant Watson and his assistants, Lieutenant Tyson; Ensigns Whiting, Gildden, and Dana; Master's Mate Henick, of the Hartford, and Ensign Pendleton, of the Brooklyn.

Honorable Burial of the Slain.

At the suggestion of Colonel Wisewell, the following order has also been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18.—*Ordered* That the Military Governor of Washington cause the Union soldiers who were killed in the recent defense of Washington to be carefully disinterred and honorably buried in the national cemeteries, with suitable care, and memorials to preserve their identity.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

It is the intention of Colonel Wisewell to inter the remains in the Military Cemetery, and erect over them a suitable monument, with the names of all inscribed upon it.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Flour has advanced 25c. Sales of 14,000 bbls. at $10·80@11 for State; $11@11·25 for Ohio, and $10·15@13·25 for Southern. Wheat is 3@5c. better; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 20,000 bush. at $1·60. Beef firm. Pork firm at $44@45. Lard firm at 19@20¾c. Whisky firm at $1·66@1·67, while holders demand an advance to $1·70.

Receipts of Flour, 15,000; Wheat, 100,000; Corn, 60,000. Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Cumberland preferred, 62¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 121; Illinois Central bonds, 102; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 132¾; Reading, 131½; Hudson River, 127¾; Erie, 113¾; One-Year Certificates 93½; 5-20 Coupons, 104½; Coupon 6s, 102¾; Gold, 266; since the board, 2·11.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour quiet; Howard street superfine $11·25@11·50. Wheat firm; new scarce and in demand; white, $2·75@3·15; Red, $2·65. Corn firm for white, but yellow is dull. Whisky dull; $1·74 for Ohio.

THIRD EDITION.

BATTLE AT HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

ATTACK BY GEN. N. B. FORREST.

THE REBELS HELD AT BAY.

FEDERAL POSITION STRONG.

REINFORCEMENTS GOING FORWARD.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The *Journal* is advised that early on Saturday morning a large Rebel force, said to be under the command of Forrest, captured the stockade at Boonsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped.

The Rebels then marched on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets.

Our troops number some five thousand, and are strongly fortified. The Rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Additional troops are leaving for the succor of Huntsville.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs at New Orleans—Movements of Rebel General Taylor—Markets, Etc.

CAIRO, July 18.—New Orleans dates of the 12th instant have been received. No mail steamer would leave New Orleans for New York during the week following the 12th instant; but the mails for the North and East would be forwarded by each regular steamer.

The *True Delta* claims to have positive information that the Rebel Dick Taylor left Alexandria three weeks since for Richmond, and that the troops lately under him are commanded by General Walker.

It is the belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has lately been made Lieutenant-General, hopes to be assigned to the command of the trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Kirby Smith. Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, this change is considered quite probable.

There has been a moderate inquiry for cotton. The supply is limited, having been only 100 bales; low ordinary, $1·03; strict ordinary, $1·25. The receipts are 400 bales from Vicksburg. Sugar and molasses are held very high, with no sales. All the leading articles of Western produce and provisions, and also India bagging and coffee, continue in decided request, and advanced in price. Flour is in active demand; sales of 3000 barrels at $9·75@10 for super, and $10·25@10·50 for extra.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Affairs at Memphis—The Weather, &c.

CAIRO, July 18.—The Memphis papers of the evening of the 16th contain no news.

General Washburne has issued an order appointing Aldermen for the different Wards of the city, who are to receive the usual salary, and, with the Mayor, to be known as the Provisional Mayor and Council of Memphis.

Brigadier-General Payne passed up to Paducah this afternoon.

The weather is very warm, and the river is falling about six inches daily.

The steamer *Grobain*, from Memphis, passed here for St. Louis, with 130 bales of cotton.

THE "NORTHERN LIGHT" CHASED BY A PIRATE.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer *Northern Light*, arrived from Aspinwall, brings $250,000 in treasure.

She reports having been chased by a schooner-rigged propeller, with the English flag flying, on the afternoon of the 17th, in lat. 34, long. 74. The chase was continued for an hour and a quarter, accompanied by a schooner, which seemed to be following the movements of the supposed pirate.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Movements of United States Gunboats—French Occupation of Acapulco.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 10th, arrived this morning.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* sailed from Panama on the 9th for Acapulco. The U. S. steamer *Saganaw* is at Acapulco.

The French occupy Acapulco, but the Mexicans occupy the outskirts, preventing the French from obtaining supplies.

There is no other news.

UNION VICTORY IN KANSAS

ENEMY UTTERLY ROUTED.

FIFTEEN KILLED, AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 14, 3 P. M.—Our forces combined under Colonel Ford fell upon the Rebels at Camden last night, when a short fight ensued, and the Rebels completely routed.

The pursuit from this point turned southward.

The enemy's loss is fifteen killed and a number of prisoners taken.

A large number of muskets, shot guns, accoutrements, and twenty kegs of powder fell into our hands.

Our loss is one killed and one badly wounded.

S. R. CURTIS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Department of Kansas.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "EDINBURG" AT NEW YORK.

DANO-PRUSSIAN TROUBLE.

HOSTILITIES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer *Edinburg* has arrived. Her advices have been generally anticipated.

The London *Daily Telegraph* has the following:

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Couriers are coming and going here constantly. No attack, it is expected, will be made until the result of the negotiations going on at Berlin is known.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—General Wallace has issued a circular advising the vigorous organization of the Maryland Militia. All Union citizens are determined to unite with him. Governor Bradford will be urged to aid this movement. The latest accounts from Grant are encouraging, indicating a speedy resumption of active movements.

The people of the invaded counties of Maryland are now busy gathering their harvests, but suffer from a want of horses and help.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, STOREKEEPERS, &C., &c.—Peterson & Bros. have just published a new official edition of "The Stamp Duties," adopted by Congress June 30, and to be enforced August 1, printed in clear type, on fine white card-board, and so arranged as to be convenient for reference. It shows at once the kind of stamp you must use for any article. Price only 15 cents. Canvassers wanted.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES.

GENERAL R. S. FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS, DEEP BOTTOM, JAMES RIVER, VA., July 16, Midnight.—The usual and prolonged monotony that has hitherto well nigh been the death of the Union fleet in the James river, in its relation to the public mind of the North, was broken by the enemy at an early hour this morning, and they have kept it broken throughout the whole day. I have just arrived from the gunboats at and near Deep Bottom, with the following news:—

GENERAL R. S. FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS SHELLED.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the enemy—in all probability informed as to the position by a boy who deserted from one of the gunboats two days since—opened a heavy fire on the headquarters of General R. S. Foster, commanding the United States forces at Deep Bottom; and for upwards of an hour the range was so accurate as to compel the inmates to change their base several times.

Several large fragments of shell passed directly into the tent of the General, while yet other shot literally cut to pieces the trees and the foliage immediately surrounding the tent. Fortunately there was no loss of human life during this sharp and, for a time, terrific bombardment of the spot. The horse of Captain P. A. Davis, Assistant-Adjutant General to General Foster, was shot dead while standing within a very few yards of the Captain's tent.

ATTACK ON A GUNBOAT.

The enemy having satisfied themselves with General Foster and his staff, at about eight o'clock in the morning turned their sole and undivided attention to the gunboats and the pontoon bridge, doubtless having in view the total destruction of both. They accomplished neither object.

THE FIRING—THE "MENDOTA" ENGAGED.

The firing was evidently directed in accordance with the information imparted by the deserter referred to above, and began to grow sharper and sharper as the day grew old. They opened on the *Mendota*, Commander E. T. Nichols, at head and stern, from a point on the left bank of Four Mile creek—the gallant Nichols lying with his vessel at Deep Bottom, two miles and a half nearly due west from Malvern Hills, and about two miles from the nearest point of Turkey Bend.

EFFECT OF ONE SHOT.

The principal one of these missiles was a twenty pound rifle shot, which took full effect in the bulwarks, just forward of number one gun, on either side of which were six men and one officer commanding them in the working of the piece. The shot killed two men, wounding the other four and the officer, thus destroying the usefulness of one-half the working force of the gun.

The first shot from the enemy duly astonished the officers and men of the *Mendota*. She was lying at the time immediately below the pontoon bridge. After the first shot had been received, and before she replied, the *Mendota* steamed down the river a short distance, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's range and securing a better one for the guns of the ship. The third and fourth shots caused the *Mendota* to slip.

THE REBEL BATTERY SILENCED.

After again steaming down the river, she opened on the enemy with splendid range, and totally silenced their battery. The engagement was both a spirited and elegant one, and reflects indubitable credit upon Commander Nichols and the gallant officers and crews of the *Mendota*.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

At about ten o'clock Lieutenant-General Grant, with a portion of his staff, and accompanied by Major-General Butler, Colonel J. W. Shaffer, Chief of Staff, and Captain Clark, arrived at General Foster's headquarters, for the purpose of consulting with him in reference to the situation.

These distinguished soldiers were handsomely and cordially received by Indiana's favorite son, after which the Commanding Generals at once proceeded to accomplish the object of their visit, which was done by looking over the map in company with General Foster, and reviewing with him the position of his front and his works. The enemy all the while were shelling in the direct vicinage of the distinguished party.

Both General Grant and General Butler, as is their custom, were cool and unimpassioned. The former smoked his cigar and read Richmond papers, while on the picket line and under fire, with that stubborn and never-absent imperturbability for which he is noted wherever he is known.

General Butler was intent on seeing as much of the Rebels as possible, while Colonel Shaffer, Chief of Staff, with his broad brimmed hat, beaming face, and elongated body, looked upon the entire thing as alike tolerably commonplace, and, owing to the infirm condition of his health, personally to him, borous beyond the ordinary measure of bores.

A WITTICISM FROM GENERAL GRANT.

By some mistake, on leaving headquarters General Grant mounted a horse other than his own, which fact after riding some distance was discovered, and moreover that the animal was foundered, and belonged to a staff officer. When about to leave General Foster's headquarters, General Grant asked how far it was to City Point. The answer was "About ten miles." General Grant replied, "I think it must be much further on this poor horse."

RETURN OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

The military party separated from Gen. Foster at half-past three P. M., and returning to Bermuda Hundred and City Point as they came, in the flagboat of General Graham.

THE "PEQUOT" AND "COMMODORE MORRIS" ENGAGED.

There was a short but sharp engagement during the day between the United States gunboats *Pequot* and *Commodore Morris* and a Rebel land battery, at or near Malvern Hill. The *Pequot* received four shots, nobody being injured, and the *Commodore Morris* a solid shot which struck her magazine, but fortunately did no damage.

POINT OF ROCKS.

POINT OF ROCKS, July 17, 7 A. M.—Major Mulford, Assistant Agent for Exchange, has had three several interviews with the Rebel Commissioner Ould, during the week just closed—the last one occurring yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. It is more than probable that the embarrassments that have beset this question for some time past will be speedily removed, by reason of the accomplished tact of Major Mulford, who has had unremitting charge of this important business since the establishment of the cartel.

It is understood that common conclusions were yesterday arrived at between the two agents, though I know nothing of their import, that will likely lead to an immediate resumption of exchange. It only remains for our Government to endorse the action to attain the desirable end—that of relieving our prisoners in large numbers from Rebel tyranny. It will be gratifying to the people of the North to know that Major Mulford brought down with him yesterday an immense mail from our prisoners, which goes North in company with this despatch.

FORT PARSONS.

The great Union defensive work, at Curtis' House, Virginia, has been named by General Butler "Fort Parsons," in melancholy commemoration of Lieutenant A. K. Parsons, aid-de-camp to General Brooks, and who fell mortally wounded on the 4th of June at Cold Harbor, while assisting in the great charge of that memorable day.

—Extensive fires have raged in the woods a few miles from Rome, New York, for a week or two past. Large tracts of woodland have been burned over, and the standing timber is probably destroyed. The rains of Sunday night, it is supposed, checked, and perhaps extinguished the fires.

—The Arizona *Miner* states that the place selected by Governor Goodwin for the capital of Arizona, on Granite Creek, is to be called Prescott, in honor of the historian. The Governor has appointed the 18th of July the day for holding an election for a delegate to Congress, and for electing a member of the Legislative Assembly for that territory.

—Jacob Miller, of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, was drowned on Wednesday of last week, under peculiar circumstances. While at a spring on his farm, in company with an idiot son, adjusting the door covering it, he fell forward into the water, which was about three feet in depth. The idiot sprang forward and closed the door down upon him, preventing him from extricating himself.

—The Boston *Courier* makes fun of a learned disquisition in the Philadelphia *Press* upon the pronunciation of the name Kearsarge. The *Press* expressed it phonetically in three syllables; *Kear-sar-gee* (with a hard *g*.) The *Courier* says "it is amusing to know, in the face of all this erudition, that the people who live around the mountain in question know it only as *Kear-sarge*—pronounced in two syllables, the *g* soft, as it is spelled."

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

QUIET SUNDAY AT PETERSBURG

THE MARYLAND RAID.

UNSATISFACTORY DESPATCH FROM JOHNSTON.

SHERIDAN THE "WANDERING JEW."

GLORIOUS OLD REPORTS FROM EARLY

"Baltimore Occupied by Rebels, and Washington Carried by Storm!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, from which we make the following interesting extracts:—

FROM GENERAL JOHNSTON.

At ten o'clock last night we obtained the following despatch, which explains the condition of affairs in north Georgia:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 14, 1864.—A body of Federal cavalry crossed the river last night opposite Newnan, but were driven back by Brigadier-General Armstrong. All quiet elsewhere.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, General.

FROM PETERSBURG.

We repeat the oft-told tale of all quiet around Petersburg yesterday. From the *Express*, received by the train, we learn that Wednesday was ushered in with heavy artillery firing. On the centre the enemy's big guns were opened with great rapidity, and our batteries replied promptly, giving the enemy as good as he sent. The picket firing and skirmishing were about the same as usual, and, from all accounts, little or no harm was done on either side.

The impression still prevails that the enemy contemplates an early departure from Petersburg. Many thought yesterday that the artillery duel, which was inaugurated by the Yankees, was intended to cover a movement which it was specially desirable should be concealed. The usual accompaniments of drum beating, horn-blowing, and other Chinese customs were also extensively practised.

It is now positively known that the 6th Army Corps (Wright's) left for Washington Friday night last, and another (name unknown) took its departure Sunday night. A large number of transports were in the river night before last, apparently awaiting cargo, and these may ere this have carried off another corps.

The enemy have manifested but little disposition during the past two or three days to exchange papers, and the cause is quite obvious, the tidings from Maryland being anything but cheering to them.

THE FIGHT AT REAMS.

We noticed in yesterday's issue a fight at Reams' Station on Tuesday, between the Yankee cavalry and ours. We have since learned that the Yankees were commanded by General Gregg, and our cavalry by General Fitz Lee. The eighty-three prisoners captured by us reached Richmond last night by the Petersburg train. Among them were two officers, one a Major and a North Carolina deserter, who was identified in Petersburg. He was separated from the others at our Provost Marshal's office, and consigned to appropriate quarters. His case will be duly attended to.

POOR SHERIDAN ON THE MOVE.

The force under Sheridan, consisting of two brigades, which we stated in Wednesday's issue was moving towards Plymouth, was at last accounts like the wandering Jew—still a moving. The *Express* says some think they are getting towards North Carolina, others that they are to embark at Portsmouth for the seat of war in Maryland.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 15.

Nothing occurred yesterday in front of Petersburg. This is Grant's amusement, while awaiting the result of events in Maryland.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* says:—"Thirty-two Yankee prisoners, including one major, was captured on Wednesday at Ream's Station. They were brought to this city yesterday and committed to the Libby prison."

"Gay Old Invasion Reports."

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Nothing was talked of yesterday but the invasion of Maryland, and by two o'clock in the evening reports were as abundant and sensational as ever we have known them. This was the sum and substance of the stories which were eagerly circulated with countless variations.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore has been captured—fifteen thousand of the natives, armed with brickbats and bowie-knives, having assisted our troops in the assault.

WASHINGTON CARRIED BY STORM.

Washington, also, had been carried by storm, and Lincoln and his Cabinet taken prisoners. This report was asserted to have been confirmed by a New York *Herald* of the 14th instant, which a great many people were willing to swear, or bet all they were worth, had been received and read at the War Department. We will not assert that there is no truth in the report of the capture of Washington and Baltimore.

Our armies in Maryland are well calculated to take both places, and whip every Yankee north of the Potomac; but we must contradict the report about the *Herald*. No Northern papers of the 14th had been received in the city up to seven o'clock last evening, and a gentleman who left headquarters at Petersburg yesterday, informs us that no paper later than the 12th had been seen there.

NO EXCHANGE OF PAPERS.

The most important thing that we learned yesterday, in relation to our affairs in Maryland, and the circumstance that convinces us that the work of invasion goes bravely on, was that the Yankee troops near Petersburg positively refused to exchange papers with our troops, as they have been of late in the habit of doing. If our armies had met with any disaster, or even check, the Yankees would have been but too eager to furnish us with their newspaper accounts of the event.

"WHAT MEAN THOSE CHEERS?"

The Yankees on a part of their line, at Bermuda Hundred, made such a cheering and hurrahing yesterday, that our pickets called out to know what was the matter. They replied that they had just received intelligence that seven thousand of our troops had been captured in Maryland. This may be regarded as a very moderate lie, considering the source from which it emanated.

THE LATEST RELIABLE REPORTS.

The latest authentic intelligence we have from our troops in Maryland is derived from a gentleman who arrived here last evening, direct from the Relay House, at which point he left the main body of our forces last Monday evening. He says that he did not know whether we had taken Baltimore or not, but if we had not it was only because we did not choose to do it. This gentleman brought a large quantity of calicos and other goods.

Another gentleman, a blockade-runner, who left Washington on Monday evening and arrived here yesterday, reports that during Monday fourteen transports, loaded with Yankee troops, arrived at Washington. The Washington *Star* of the evening of the 12th was received. A summary of its news will be found in another column.

THE VERY LATEST.

A letter dated 13th inst., received here last night from a trustworthy gentleman in Maryland says:—

Washington city is invested from the Potomac to the eastern branch of Anacosta river. Every railroad north of Baltimore has been cut, and the telegraph wires destroyed. To-day (the 13th) everything has been unusually quiet. Not a gun has been heard up to this time—twenty-five minutes past six o'clock, A. M. *It is believed they are negotiating for the surrender of Washington, or giving time for the removal of the women and children.*

Two forts that defend Washington "Forts Lincoln and Stevens," have been taken. Wallace, who fought our forces at Monocacy Junction, is supposed to have had fifteen thousand troops. A large number of them were one hundred days men, who, when repulsed, threw down their guns and scattered to the winds. Kautz's cavalry, who figured in the raid below Petersburg, were with Wallace. Our men have captured the outer works before Washington.

REMOVAL OF GRANT'S ARMY.

Twenty-six transports and steamers, loaded with troops, supposed to be from Grant, passed up the Potomac yesterday. Martial law has been declared, and no one is permitted to enter or leave the city. It is rumored here that New Orleans has been captured by Dick Taylor and Price.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

The Report Not Credited at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—The Norfolk *New Regime* of this morning says, "We have information from the front that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Rebel force, the capture of Atlanta with 15,000 Rebel prisoners. Three cheers for Sherman."

We have arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, and the above report is no doubt premature, but it is an event that is looked for, and within a few days.

The remains of Colonel Chambers leave this evening for New York via Baltimore.

Commodore B. N. Dore and Lieutenant E. C. Merriman arrived in the steamer *Connecticut* from off Wilmington.

The blockade-runner steamer *Boston*, captured by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson* on the 8th, on the coast off Wilmington, arrived to-day with twenty prisoners, nine of whom are foreign subjects, and are held, this being their second offence.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 16, 1864, contains the following despatches:—

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Morris' bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, and driven back, and the bridge burned.

No change of the situation of the affairs in the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 15.—Governor Brown having official advices that persons within the military age, having confederate details, to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, who express the determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defense of their homes and the State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta. That if force is used against the lawful authority sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome resistance.

He admonishes men that have been detailed by the Conrederacy for agricultural purposes, that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON July 10.—The enemy have entirely evacuated John's Island. Transports are noticed quite busy in changing the troops chiefly to Morris Island. The bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

The Union Prisoners.

We are informed by Major Mulford, General Flag-of-Truce Officer, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia. Most of the enrolled men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon. All letters to our prisoners require the prepayment of ten cents, for Confederate postage.

PLOTS ON FOOT.

CONFERENCE OF SECESSIONISTS AND COPPERHEADS IN CANADA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 16.—The opposite side of the river is just now the scene of active conferences between prominent Secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly a member of Buchanan's Cabinet; Beverly Tucker, once United States Consul at Liverpool; George N. Sanders, of Cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together with sundry other gentlemen of the same political position, but less notoriety, are at the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats and others of secession sentiments—whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political—and indeed no secret is made by the parties concerned, in conversing with persons in whom they have confidence, of the particular purpose they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once, end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. In other words, the Secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election.

I have been told that Clay and Thompson do not assume *as yet* to speak for the seceded States, but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, *provided* the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. What these propositions are I am not authorized to say, but I believe they embrace:—

1. The return of the Seceded States to the Union.
2. The assumption of the Confederate debts.
3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these secession emissaries hold out hopes of being able to secure so general an assent to them in the South as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges I do not know. I am inclined to think that they have not, but that their mission is purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party in the coming contest.

THE COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Previous mention has been made of the alacrity displayed by the colored men of Baltimore, on Sunday last, in responding to the summons of Colonel S. M. Bowen to assist in the defense of this city against the Rebels. The force, numbering about five hundred men, were put in charge of Forts 6 and 7, in the north-western section of the defenses, under the command of Captains Butler and Reed, of the United States colored troops, with Colonel Bowman as chief. The men remained at their posts until yesterday, and, at one o'clock in the afternoon, were assembled in front of Birney Barracks, out Madison avenue, when the following order was read to them:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS, July 17.—General Orders No. 5.—The Colored Militia at Camp Birney and Forts Nos. 6 and 7, Defenses of Baltimore, are hereby relieved from further duty.

The Colonel Commanding tenders his sincere thanks to the colored men of this city for the prompt and noble manner in which they responded to his call for their services in the late trying emergency.

By command of Colonel S. M. BOWMAN.
HENRY W. FOWKE, Second Lieutenant United States Colored Infantry, and Acting Adjutant.

After the reading of the order, which was received with hearty chers, the men were addressed by Captain Butler and Lieutenant Foster, whose patriotic remarks were enthusiastically applauded—all present uniting in singing, in excellent style, "The Colored Volunteer" and "Rally Around the Flag, Boys." Three rousing cheers were given for Colonel Bowman, as the best friend of colored men in Maryland, as also for the Union, President Lincoln, and General Grant—the cheers being followed by groans for Jeff. Davis.

The occasion is represented to have been of the liveliest and most pleasing character, the colored men, who had in, what was considered to be an hour of peril, nobly stepped forward to participate with white citizens in defending this city from the ravages of the Rebels, evincing their willingness, if it was necessary, again to come forward and battle for the Star Spangled Banner. Out of the force thus relieved from service quite a number are disposed to enter the regular colored regiments.—*Balt. American.*

—The recent insurrection in Algiers was planned at Mecca, and Abd-el-Kader is supposed to be at the bottom of it, as he was consulted by all the native chiefs engaged in it during their recent visit to the Holy City.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

PROBABLE FALL OF ATLANTA

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM SHERMAN

OUR FORCES NEAR THE CITY

WHOLE ARMY ACROSS THE RIVER.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 2·30 P. M.

The Government has received a despatch this afternoon from General Sherman, announcing the successful crossing of the Chattahoochee river by his army, and advance to Peach Tree creek, five miles towards Atlanta, and within three or four miles of the city.

This, according to the Rebel papers, is equal to the fall of that place, as the position is flanked.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 19.—A fire last night destroyed the vinegar factory of A. W. Fox, whose loss is about $20,000; Ball & Bonnell's lamp factory, and the store of C. B. Lyman, were somewhat damaged.

Death of a Railway President.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Nathaniel Marsh, President of the Erie Railroad Company, died this morning at Staten Island.

—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles will deliver the address before the Alumni of Yale College this year. He graduated at Yale in the class of 1814.

—A convention of the reporters of the Western press is to be held at the close of this month in Chicago. It is proposed to organize a protective society for the purpose of raising salaries.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 70. Noon, 84. One P. M., 86. Wind, S. W.

RETURNING.—Captain Thomas J. Rorer, Company L, 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was severely wounded in the neck during the fight at the Wilderness, under General Hancock, returns to the Army of the Potomac to-night. Captain Rorer has sufficiently recovered from his wounds to permit him to engage in active duty again.

THE GREAT SCULLING MATCH TO-DAY.—James Hamill, the champion oarsman of the United States, and E. Ward, of New York, have another trial of skill to-day on the Allegheny river. These parties have excited considerable interest among the lovers of aquatic sports. Two years ago they pulled two races on the Schuylkill—one two miles, and the other five—in both of which Hamill beat Ward. A year later, the parties met again on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, in a five-mile race, and this time Ward proved the victor. Hamill, not satisfied with his defeat, immediately challenged Ward to row over the same course again.

The challenge was promptly accepted by Ward, and two months after the race came off, and Hamill reclaimed his lost laurels, and stands today the champion oarsman of America. Ward, in turn, not being satisfied to resign the championship, challenged Hamil to a fifth trial. After some little delay in adjusting the preliminaries, the race was fixed for the 19th instant, and will come off as stated. A large number of Philadelphians left yesterday to witness the affair.

LAID OUT IN STATE.—The body of Major James P. Jones, formerly of the 7th Maine Regiment, arrived in this city last evening, and was laid out in state this morning at Independence Hall. This gallant officer, it will be remembered, was killed during the attack on Fort Stevens last week. He was born in the town of China, Maine, and entered the service at the commencement of the war, in August, 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and subsequently during the Wilderness fight.

Major Jones was by profession a farmer. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and also a Knight Templar. His age is twenty-nine years. He leaves a wife and child in the town of his birth to mourn his loss. His body will be conveyed to New York this afternoon.

THE DRAFT IN FRANKFORD.—Those thirty residents of Frankford, whose presence in the army of the Potomac Uncle Sam is so solicitous about, were very agreeably surprised this morning by the announcement of the Provost Marshal that the draft ordered for to-day would be postponed until Monday, the 25th inst. As we have before stated, this number of men is needed to fill the last quota of the Ward, and the delay is now made in consequence of some three of the citizens having furnished substitutes. It is hoped that the example thus set, may be emulated by other citizens of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and that before next Monday the number of men registered may be furnished, so that a draft may be rendered unnecessary. The names of the gentlemen who furnished substitutes yesterday, are Samuel A. McCauley, Bonaparte Shoe, and Wm. S. Caruthers.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Workmen are now engaged in repairing the south side of Market Street Bridge, which is used for ordinary travel.... The ship-carpenters have resolved to demand $3·50 per day after the 25th instant.... The work of extending the Kensington Water Works has commenced .... William Scullion, aged twenty-seven, was killed by being struck with a fly-wheel, yesterday, at Robbins' Mill.... The dwelling of Mr. Zerns, Sixth and Reiwood streets, was entered and robbed of about $40....The water in the Schuylkill was so low on Sunday, that most of the wheels at Fairmount had to be stopped.... During the past week 715 patients were admitted into the Army Hospitals of this Department; 2210 were returned to duty; 59 deserted, and 27 died. The number remaining is 9,932.

SUBSTITUTES.—The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee, located at No. 422 Walnut street, have had, since their organization, 328 applications for substitutes. Of this number 33 of the orders have been cancelled by the procuring of the same.

Messrs. James Graham and Fisher Leaming, gentlemen who are not liable to the draft, on account of age, have procured respectable substitutes at the Agency. The Committee are accepting aliens, veterans, and colored men as substitutes. The price for a substitute is $650. The demand for them to-day, in view of the draft just commenced, is very large.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty of $250 to thirty-eight three years' men.

From the 13th to the 18th instant the sum of $52,500 was disbursed in payment of the $50 bounty. This shows that one thousand and fifty men were actually mustered into the service. Hundreds of others are delayed from receiving their bounty, on account of the muster-rolls not being ready.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—A lad named Eugene Caslin, aged 16 years, was arrested at Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of attempting to pick pockets. He was caught with his hand in a gentleman's pocket. He had on his person when arrested about thirty dollars, which it is supposed he took from some one else. According to his own statement, he has been living a fast life, putting up at a hotel and indulging in many expensive luxuries for one of his years. He was committed by Alderman Hutchinson.

CRUELTY TO MULES.—A mule driver named Nathan Ware was arrested at Broad and Market streets, yesterday, upon the charge of cruelly beating the animals placed in his charge. He was held to answer by Alderman Jones.

LARCENY.—Patrick Flynn and Bryan Kelley were arrested last night at Almond street wharf upon the charge of stealing a batteaux. They were committed by Alderman Carter.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD FULLY REPAIRED—CARS RUNNING REGULARLY.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad has been fully repaired, and the trains are now running regularly to and from Baltimore.

RETURNING HOME.—The 13th Massachusetts, Colonel Leonard, left Washington at 7·30 P. M., yesterday, on their way to Boston, for the purpose of being mustered out of service, their time having expired.

APPOINTMENT.—Samuel W. Kay, of this city, and formerly of the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, has been appointed Acting Assistant-Paymaster United States Navy.

ROBBED.—This morning Charles Brown was before Alderman Lutz upon the charge of having robbed a man of $50 and a gold ring. The act was committed in a disorderly lager beer saloon on Front street above Wharton. The victim was asleep in the bar-room when he was relieved of his valuables. Brown was committed to answer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 19
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad..........................b5 67

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 U. S. 5-20s	104	600 sh Read. R. R. ..b30	67
$5000 do	104¾	200 sh do.......b10	66⅞
$1500 do	105	100 sh do.......b10	66⅞
$3000 do	104½	100 sh do.........s	66¾
$1000 U. S. 6s, '81	103	100 sh do.........b5	66¾
$2000 City 6s, over '70	104	100 sh do	66¾
$500 Sch. Nav. 6s '82	83	20 sh do	66¾
$500 do.......c.	93½	100 sh do.......b30	66¾
$1000 Alleg Val 2d m bs	100	100 sh Phil & Oil Crk	1
5 sh Commercial Bk	58	100 sh Lehigh C & N	85
50 sh Manuf & Mech	29	35 sh Penna R R	73¼
100 sh Hazleton Coal	82	8 sh do	73½
100 sh N. Y. & M...b30	20¼	50 sh Phila & Erie	39½
100 sh do	20	200 sh Sch. N. pf..b15	38¾
200 sh Penn Min	10	100 sh Cataw. pf...b30	41
100 sh Organic Oil	1		

H. S. LEECH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	102¾ bid	102¾ sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	109¾ sales
Reading Railroad	66¾ bid	66 sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	121¾ sales
Galena Railroad	.. bid	51 sales
New York Central Railroad	132¾ bid	132¾ sales
Erie Railroad	113¼ bid	113¾ sales
Harlem Railroad	327¾ bid	.. sales
Gold	266 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	104¾ bid	104¾ sales
Market	Steady.	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., this noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102¾	103¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	104	106
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	93¾	94¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	91	92
Gold	255	260
5-20 Bonds	104¾	105¼

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 29 inclusive.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	270	12 M.	265½
11 A. M.	266¾	1 P. M.	260

Market Weak.

TUESDAY, July 19.

The Stock Market has been more feverish the last few days, caused as much from the stringency in the Money Market as from the uncertainty attending the financial movements of Secretary Fessenden. It appears now that the negotiation with the New York Banks, which the Secretary of the Treasury was disposed to consummate, has fallen through, because he would not recognize the State banks as public depositaries. The Associated banks are willing to loan $50,000,000 and receive in payment convertible Treasury notes or Gold bonds.

Mr. Fessenden declined to allow the certified checks of Mr. Cisco to pass through the clearing house, because they would be recognized in place of legal tenders, and the Secretary has now determined, it is said, to put a popular Loan before the people. Any party taking $25,000 of the Loan to be considered an agent, and to receive say one-fourth per cent. commission. With our light, we think this a most excellent plan, and prefer to have the Government rely upon the confidence and patriotism of the *people* than to be dictated to by arrogant Bank Associations.

Reading Railroad sold this morning at 67; and in the Board at 66⅛—2 per cent. decline. Market dull. Gold opened at 270, sold down to 266. Unsteady.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, July 19.—Trade still continues to move slowly in all departments. The new call for 500,000 more volunteers meets with general approval, and all are confident that the war will be brought to a speedy close.

The Provision Market is quiet, and no sales worthy of note have been reported.

There has been some little improvement in Flour, and prices are firmer. The demand for shipment has been light, and only 300 bbls. fancy were taken at $12 ℔ bbl. The home consumptive demand is limited. Superfine is worth $9@9·50, extras $9·75@10·25, extra family $10·50@11·25, and fancy lots are held at higher figures. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

There has been some improvement in Wheat, and prices have again advanced 15c. ℔ bu. The sales comprise 2500 bushels prime Pennsylvania red, afloat, at $2·65; 2000 do., do., on terms kept secret; and 1500 do. common and good quality at $2·55@2·60; no sales of white have been reported. Rye is in steady request at $1·70. Corn is steady; sales to the extent of 5000 bushels yellow are making at $1·68; one lot at $1·69@1·70; and some of an inferior quality at $1·65. There is a steady demand for Oats, and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania were disposed of at 92c. There has been some improvement in Barley Malt, and 2000 bushels were taken at $2.

Whisky is rather quiet; holders are firm in their views, and demand $1·70@1·75, but buyers refuse to give this figure.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, Bowling (Scot.), Workman & Co.
Barque S. B. Carlton, Orcutt, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Karnak, Kissam, Port Royal, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Myrtle, Berry, Barbadoes, [illegible] & Laverge.
Schr T. Lake, Risley, Providence, Noble Caldwell & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr George Kilburn, Norwood, Salem, do.
Schr R. Bruce, Gregory, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr John Durrance, Rice, Providence, [illegible] Coal Co.
Schr Tennessee, Wooster, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor. Off [illegible] ship Juno [illegible] passed barque Mary Bentley and brig "H. De Bee" bound up.
Schr T. Lake, Risley, from Roxbury, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.
Schr S. M. Shaddick, Arnold, 5 days from Middletown, Conn., with stone to captain.
Schr Maria Foss, Foss, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.
Schr Snowflake, Dickerson, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Portsmouth, in ballast to captain.
Schr Southerner, Darling, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Linden, Rogers, from Calais, Me., in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 18, P. M.—The steamer Sherman, for Washington, 3 brigs, and about forty outward bound schooners are at the Breakwater this morning; quite a fleet of light schooners are now preparing to leave for Philadelphia. The U. S. steamer Shenandoah, in search of the pirate Florida, went to sea yesterday. Wind east with a heavy sea.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY,
No. 524 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent on the Capital Stock, payable free of State tax on and after the 28th instant.
The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 28th.
7 19 5t* L. I. DEMUTH, Secretary.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 340—July 18, 1864.
7, 50, 3, 43, 21, 33, 62, 75, 55, 52, 73, 20, 76.
EXTRA CLASS 341—July 18, 1864.
52, 34, 3, 17, 56, 32, 10, 26, 67, 44, 37, 13.
Circulars sent by addressing
[illegible] & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CONTRASTED WITH THE FORMER ONE NORTH OF RICHMOND.

It might have been easily foretold that the removal of the Army of the Potomac to the south of Richmond would arouse apprehensions as to the safety of Washington. The interposition of the enemy between our army and Washington is to many the only element of the strategic position worthy of consideration. The late movement of the Rebels has confirmed this impression; for it is believed that if our army had continued to invest Richmond on the north side, the enemy would have been unable to march on Washington.

It is not surprising that these views are entertained by men who have but a vague idea of the topography of the field of operations, no military knowledge whatever, and little opportunity of acquiring either; but even military correspondents write in terms which will be regarded by those inclined to similar views, as strongly corroborative of the correctness of opinions which are really erroneous. A Washington correspondent of a New York paper said in one of his late despatches:—"I have no doubt whatever that "fifty thousand veteran troops came here to "avail themselves of the blunder of un-"covering the capital of the nation," &c. In a letter from Washington to one of our own papers, this expression occurs:—"They "have given a practical demonstration of one "of the standing dangers of putting our army "out of position to cover Washington (as it is "before Petersburg), namely—that the enemy "can, by a vigorous feint towards the capital, "throw the whole country into alarm "respecting its safety. This is a dangerous "state of facts," &c.

One of the principal elements which enter into military operations, is the relation of time to distance. To be at a given place at a given time, is a point upon which military success depends as much as upon fighting. Distance is not always the same obstacle to opposing armies. In fact, it is almost impossible to imagine a case where there is equalization. Independently of the superior mobility of some armies, there is always some preponderance in means of transportation; and of two armies, one may possess both of these advantages. The Army of the Potomac, at this moment, virtually interposes between Washington and Richmond; for the enemy is not so near to Washington in respect to *time*.

In the position north of Richmond, the shortest line of communication with the base of supplies—the White House—had to be maintained. The line of communication, south of the James river, with our base of supplies at City Point, is so short that it is scarcely entitled to the name. Supposing our army to be on the north side, and a Rebel force to march for Washington, a column would either be detached to endeavor to outmarch and confront them, or else relief would be sent to Washington by the York river. The probability is that the latter plan would be adopted; for the men would have time to arrive in Washington, and present a front of fresh troops to the jaded forces of the enemy.

On the south side Grant can give the enemy a start, and send troops by the James and Potomac, as in the first case he would have sent them by the York river and Potomac. Eighteen hours' steaming completes the voyage, and allowing a few hours for embarkation, debarkation, marching, and taking position, in less than thirty hours there is an army interposing between Washington and Richmond. On the south side there is direct telegraphic communication between Washington and the headquarters of the army. Nothing more could be obtained on the north side, and it is questionable whether it would be as secure. Bermuda Hundred is an impregnable position, slightly to the rear of Petersburg, and on the flank of the line of communication between Richmond and Petersburg; and the main army is drawn up before Petersburg, with its right wing near the James, whence no attack can come. On the north side, the army was in a position where its centre and both wings were liable to attack.

It has been said, that had our army been on the north side of Richmond, the enemy could not have made his late demonstration. But this is not correct; for if our army had been there, it could have possessed no more knowledge of a movement which proceeded down the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, ninety miles west of Richmond, than it possessed in its present position south of Petersburg. The Shenandoah Valley must be left out of the question, for the defense of that requires a separate column, no matter where the Army of the Potomac may be.

A *direct* movement on Washington could not be so readily perceived by the army in its present position as in a position on the north side of Richmond; but how is the enemy to make a movement over a country where his facilities for transportation and supplies were impaired in consequence of the movements of two powerful armies contending the whole way from the upper Rappahannock to Richmond, and when his resources have been still farther destroyed by an enterprising cavalry, with the express purpose of preventing a direct movement on Washington. Could we have a better evidence of the impossibility of a direct march on the national Capital, than the late movement of the enemy by the long detour of the Shenandoah valley?

At what period our military authorities became aware of the character of the late demonstration, is of course unknown to the public, but the fact that at a time when it must have been in progress for several days, troops were sent from the army, and confronted the Rebels, shows that if the army of the Potomac do not always interpose between Washington and Richmond, it can never be because it is not nearer in point of time.

Whether the enemy approach Washington by the direct route, or by the Shenandoah valley, all we require is knowledge of the movement, and that can be obtained from this side. It was natural to suppose that the Rebels would return to Richmond after relieving Lynchburg, and the march down the valley was probably the result of an afterthought. Be that, however, as it may, it is probable that at Washington they were not apprised of the fact as early as they should have been. This absence of early information is in no respect owing to the present position of the Army of the Potomac, and would have existed in exactly the same degree if the army had been on the south side of Richmond, when the emergency would have been met in precisely the same way as that which made the Rebel intentions on Washington prove abortive.

THE CALL FOR MORE MEN.

We said some weeks ago that the President would be compelled by the necessities of the war to call for several hundred thousand more men, and our prophecy is already fulfilled. The proclamation demands half a million of fresh troops, to be raised by volunteering before the fifth of next September, and if not, then to be drafted. There is time enough for each State, each county, each township, and each Ward and Precinct, to raise its quota by volunteer enlistments before the period named, provided the right method, means, and energies are employed in the work. And it is surely most desirable that the men who are to go into the field under this last call should go as volunteers rather than as conscripts. Any person who is forced into military service against not only his will but his tastes and conscience, never makes a valuable recruit himself, while he is apt to injure some better soldier, whom his contact contaminates and demoralizes.

But, besides the superiority of volunteers over drafted men in fighting qualities, and the like, it is much more creditable to a community to furnish the Government freely with all its share of the soldiers successively called for in the public defense, than to hang back in sullen or treasonable indifference and supineness until the War Department is literally compelled to take its citizens by lottery, and actually drag or drive them into the ranks of the army. This good old Keystone State has, fortunately for her reputation in history, thus far answered almost every call of the President with volunteers, and there is no reason in the world why her proportion under this latest requisition of Mr. Lincoln should not be entirely supplied by free recruiting before the fifth of September next, immediately after which date the order for a draft will be executed.

It is to be regretted, however, that the act of Congress left it discretionary with the Executive to accept men for one or three years. The shortest term of service should be for three years or the war, and the President should have resolved, in view of his authority to do so, to make no draft and to accept of no volunteers for a less period than the one we have named. The Government and the country have already experienced the sad inconvenience of a transitory and fluctuating army, which disappears about the time that it becomes thoroughly disciplined, well seasoned, and qualified for its work, and requires to be either supplemented or entirely replaced by an equal or greater number of raw recruits. The serious disadvantage of this system was painfully experienced by Washington, during our Revolutionary War, and the severe manner in which he denounced it in the following extract from a letter addressed by him to Congress about that time, ought to constrain the Administration to avoid short-lived armies. Washington said:—

> "To one who has been witness to the evils "brought upon us by short enlistments, the sys-"tem appears to have been pernicious beyond "description, and a crowd of motives present "themselves to dictate a change. It may easily "be shown that all the misfortunes we have met "with in the military line are to be attributed "to this cause. Had we formed a permanent "army in the beginning, which, by the continu-"ance of the same men in service, had been "capable of discipline, we never should have "had to retreat with a handfull of men across "the Delaware, in 1776, trembling for the fate of "America, which nothing but the infatuation of "the enemy could have saved; we should not "have remained all the succeeding winter at "their mercy, with sometimes scarcely a suffi-"cient body of men to mount the ordinary guards, "liable at every moment to be dissipated, if "they had only thought proper to march against "us; we should not have been under the neces-"sity of fighting at Brandywine with an unequal "number of raw troops, and afterwards of seeing "Philadelphia fall a prey to a victorious army; "we should not have been at Valley Forge with "less than half of the force of the enemy, desti-"tute of everything, in a situation neither to "resist nor to retire; we should not have seen "New York left with a handful of men, yet an "overmatch for the main army of these States, "while the principal part of their force was de-"tached for the reduction of two of them. We "should not have found ourselves this spring so "weak as to be insulted by five thousand men, "unable to protect our baggage and magazines, "their security depending on a good countenance "and a want of enterprise in the enemy. We "should not have been, the greatest part of the "war, inferior to the enemy, indebted for our "safety to their inactivity, enduring frequently "the mortification of seeing inviting opportuni-"ties to ruin them pass unimproved, for want of "a force which the country was completely able "to afford; to see the country ravaged, our towns "burned, the inhabitants plundered, abused, "murdered with impunity from the same cause.
>
> "There is every reason to believe, that the war "has been protracted on this account. Our op-"position being less, made the successes of the "enemy greater. The fluctuation of the army "kept alive their hopes; and at every period of "a dissolution of a considerable part of it they "have flattered themselves with some decisive "advantages. Had we kept a permanent army "on foot, the enemy could have had nothing to "hope for, and would in all probability have lis-"tened to terms long since. If the army is left "in its present situation, it must continue an "encouragement to the efforts of the enemy; if "it is put in a respectable one, it must have a "contrary effect; and nothing I believe will tend "more to give us peace the ensuing winter. "Many circumstances will contribute to a ne-"gotiation. An army on foot, not only for ano-"ther campaign, but for several campaigns, "would determine the enemy to pacific mea-"sures, and enable us to insist upon favorable "terms in forcible language. An army insig-"nificant in numbers, dissatisfied, crumbling to "pieces, would be the strongest temptation they "could have to try the experiment a little longer. "It is an old maxim that the surest way to make "a good peace is to be well prepared for war."

These reflections of Washington are as applicable now as when they were first expressed. The present war is not likely to be a short one, and all preparations and provisions for it that are based on the idea that it will end this year or next, must fall short of the probable exigencies of the Government.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

We observe in many of our most influential contemporaries an inclination to fear detrimental results in our army from what is called the "*malaria of the James river.*" If our Copperhead co-laborers were to play upon this chord only, we should take no trouble to show them their error, but we feel it incumbent upon us in our duty as public journalists, to point out not only a popular error in regard to the present position of our army, but also the causes of it. When our troops were operating among the bottom lands of the peninsula of Virginia, where mire and tussock formed the prominent features of the soil, the malarious influence was powerfully present among our men. They died by scores from typhus, typhoid, bilious, intermittent, and nervous fevers. The inhabitants of that region die almost altogether of what is called ague and fever, which attacks whole families in the spring and fall seasons.

Our army is free from this malaria now, and is far above the region of swamps or marshy ground. It occupies a district remarkable for salubrity. Colonel William Byrd, one of the early crown proprietors of the land, has placed it upon record, that had the first settlers of Virginia placed Jamestown where City Point is, "it would have been a town (1760) of note and considerable population." The city of Petersburg is very healthy, and had very little sickness when Norfolk was being devastated with the yellow fever some years since. In view of this fact the Rebel Government, early in the war, seized all eligible buildings about the place for hospital purposes. Next to the Valley of Virginia, where Lynchburg and Staunton are, the land between the Appomattox and Blackwater rivers, above Sandy Point, is the very healthiest in the State. In the county of Prince George, where the bulk of our army is now encamped, we find nothing but high rolling ground, mostly under cultivation, and, consequently, quite open.

Malarious fevers, or epidemic fevers, are seldom met with there; the prevailing complaints being those arising from a disordered liver—probably the most controllable of all diseases as a class. There is but one meadow in the neighborhood of our army, and this one lies just east of Blandford, and south of the City Point Railroad. This is generally quite dry in the summer season, as are many of the rivulets which spring from surrounding hills in the vicinity.

The present season has been one of unusual drouth, and all of these streams are now gone until winter rains cause their fountain-heads to burst forth again. Even the Blackwater river is dry, we are informed by a Petersburg paper, as if this was a rare event. Yet so small a stream is the Blackwater creek, running just south of the present position of General Barlow's Division (our left wing), that it is a very common thing among the natives to drive their horses down and find "no water thar." This "dry spell" will not increase sickness or acute suffering in the army beyond causing a temporary want of water to bathe in. If the troops are careful they will always find enough to drink in the admirable, cool, and clear water springs of the region, which are to be found on every hillside. In any event, our troops will always find the limpid Appomattox well filled, and the James river is as inexhaustible as is our own noble Delaware.

General Grant has contracted his lines recently, not because he fears the Rebels, the malaria, or the absolute want of water, but for a reason best known to himself, and one which will be considered good by the Rebels a month hence. We have written all of this to quiet the fears of the credulous in such matters, and we wish to place it on record now that it was another general who held the Army of the Potomac in the swamps. General Grant never went where they were, and we think he never will. He has always been a stickler about the axiom that the losses in action are small compared to those which arise from the diseases of the camp in bad climates or sickly regions. The Army of the Potomac has never been in better condition than it is now, either in health, *morale*, discipline, food, confidence, numbers, position, or determination. General Grant proudly presents mortality lists after actions, but his losses from camp sickness are very small indeed. "He fights his men hard," says General Ingalls, "but he takes good "care of them."

Send our men sanitary stores, reinforcements, reports of harmony among the Northern people, and strings of onions, and our word for it, they will never complain of their present position as an unhealthy one. It is not, however, profitable to stay just here much longer, and we are in receipt of advices which plainly show that our soldiers will soon occupy even a more exalted and (to Yankees) healthier region in a very few days—perhaps hours—after this is before our friends. Let us be of good cheer, for good news is certainly in store for us.

The Hostile European Fleets — The Danish Blockade.

The Hamburg papers give the following as the respective strength of the Danish and Austro-Prussian fleets in the North Sea:—

The Austrian force consists of the screw ship-of-the-line *Kaiser*, 91 guns; the screw frigate *Schwarzenberg*, 53 guns; the iron-clad frigate *Don Juan d'Austria*, 16 guns; the screw corvette *Friedrich*, 22; the paddle-wheel steamer *Elizabeth*, 6; and the screw gunboats *Wall* and *Seebund*, each carrying 4 guns. The *Radetzky*, screw frigate, 35 guns, was at Borkum on the 26th ultimo. The Prussians have the paddle-wheel steamer *Preussischer Adler*, 4 guns, and the screw gunboats *Blitz* and *Basilisk*, carrying three guns each.

The Danish force is believed to consist of the screw frigate *Niels Juel*, 42 guns; the screw frigate *Jylland*, 44; the screw corvette *Heimdal*, 16; the screw ship-of-the-line *Skiold*, 64; and the iron-clad corvette *Dannebrog*, 15. The frigate *Sjælland*, 44, or the *Tordenskjold*, 35, will also probably be sent to the North Sea, with other small craft.

The Danish Government gives notice that the following ports are blockaded:—Pillau, Danzig, Colberg, Cammin, Swinemünde, Wolgast, Greifswalde, Stralsund, and Barth; and all the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the exception of the isles Als and Aeroe, and other places actually under the authority of the King.

Only a Nigger.

Lieutenant Hunt, of Utica (United States regular artillery), recently fell overboard from a tug in the James river, and was drowned. His body not being recovered by the tug, some relatives went down and dragged the river for it in vain, being afforded every facility by our naval officers. Finally, they inquired along the river bank, and found two negroes who told them of another negro who had buried the body of a Federal officer which he found on the river bank. Proceeding to that negro's hut, they met his wife, who showed them the clothing, spurs, &c., of the buried officer, which they readily recognized as Lieutenant Hunt's. She also produced and gave them $57 in cash with his wallet, which her husband had taken before burying the body, decently shrouded in coarse cloth, in the best coffin he was able to make.

In a little while the husband returned, and, before aiding them to exhume the remains, produced $300 more, with certain important papers, which he had also taken from the body, but which he had carefully concealed even from his wife, because (he said) the guerillas often came there, and they might frighten her into giving up to them documents and money which they ought not to have. All these were brought away with the body. Of course, the negro only proved shrewd, thoughtful, and strictly honest; but there have been instances of white men doing considerably worse.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—In England there are more than one thousand eight hundred peals of church bells, none of them with less than a chime of four. The finest have twelve bells, and the commonest about three or four.

—All the spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom are denominated commercially British plain spirits. The same article, when rectified and made into gin, is called British compound, the symbol expressing which is the well known but mysterious "X." London gin is thus made:—

700 gallons of the second rectification.
70 pounds of German juniper berries.
70 " of coriander seeds.
3½ " of almond cake.
1¾ " of angelica root.
6 " of liquorice powder.

Liquors are preparations composed of spirits of wine, brandy, sugar, and the extracts of substances more or less aromatic; the result being obtained by distillation or infusion. Infused liquors are called ratafias. Elixirs are certain wholesome or therapeutic liquors taken only by spoonfuls.

Married.

HALDORN—LEVINGSTON.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Hyatt Smith, HENRY HALDORN, of this city, to Miss MARGARET LEVINGSTON, of England.

Died.

HARDING.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., JAMES BARCLAY, infant son of J. Barclay and Georgiana Harding.

HUGHES.—On the 17th inst., CATHARINE ZANE, youngest daughter of Owen and the late Catharine Hughes, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. James Brown, Pierce street, east of Passyunk road, below Twelfth, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Service at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

PLEASANTS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th inst., Mr. DANIEL PLEASANTS.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1235 Walnut street, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

RADLEY.—On the morning of the 18th inst., after a painful illness, ELLA C. RADLEY, aged 21 years.

She sleeps, sweetly sleeps, in the arms of her Maker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, Dover street, above Amber, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RINEHAMER.—On the 18th inst., JAMES B. RINEHAMER, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and also the Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F., also the Perseverance Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 288 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Choice Old Government
Java Coffee,
Roasted Fresh
Every Morning,
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

A BOLD ATTEMPT
AT
ROBBERY.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
SERIOUSLY ATTACKED.

THE PUPILS OF DAVID EVANS,
OF THE FIRM OF
EVANS & WATSON,
ALREADY AT WORK.

HIS SCIENCE PRACTICALLY TESTED.
The Result a Complete and Total Failure.
THE BURGLARS BADLY FOOLED.

DAVID EVANS says, it is a very simple matter to drill a hole through 1½ to 2 inches thoroughly chilled iron; pick up the combination of the lock, and open Lillie's Safe; and to illustrate his system, has found, accidentally, a semi-chilled imperfect safe; procured a very perfect drilling apparatus, with drills the most approved, and, I am told, gives daily public lessons in the art of drilling; also, that he succeeds, by a very heavy pressure, and the use of three or four drills, to grind a hole through this semi-chilled safe in from thirty to sixty minutes, and says to his pupils that any of Lillie's Safes can be drilled the same way.

It would seem that some of his more advanced students having found a most favorable opportunity to test this new philosophy, have already taken the necessary steps to practically and professionally experiment upon this new and wonderful science; I say wonderful, because, if successful, it was to open at once the most important safes and vaults of the country to the whole burglar profession. The result of these experiments will be shown by the following statements, which appear in the "Press," July 11, also other city papers.

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe—A Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.—The "West Philadelphia Savings Fund" has one of Lillie's No. 2 Bank Safes, purchased of M. C. Sadler, Agent, in this city, some eighteen months since. The safe was left in the office, on Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon, all right.

On Sunday, at twelve P. M., the policeman tried the front door of the office, and found it unlocked. On examining the office he found the burglars had been at work at the safe, but had left with their apparatus. There was a mortise made in the floor in front of the safe for the support of the drill, and a number of holes farther back for an apparatus to create a pressure, and everything done apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A hole was found drilled, or ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner so publicly described in sundry newspaper advertisements, and it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the iron became harder. Next the lock centre was thoroughly tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latch-knobs were taken off, and the knob-spindles were thoroughly tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pry was placed behind the door-hinges to pry off the door. This did not succeed; and after all these experiments, the burglars evidently came to the conclusion they could not in any way penetrate the safe, and left in despair voluntarily; not having been disturbed in the least, and having still plenty of time to work. The appearances would clearly indicate that the burglars were at work during Saturday night, most of Sunday, and Sunday evening.

Third National Bank, Philadelphia, July 14, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the statement in the "Press" of the 14th inst., in reference to Lillie's safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Company, is a correct and true statement.
DAVID B. PAUL, President.

The following points are particularly noticeable in the above statements:—

First. The great length of time of the operation.

Second. The fact that the operators left voluntarily, and deliberately taking away their whole apparatus, having a much longer time to work.

Third. The fact that they evidently had the most approved facilities for drilling, or they could not have ground one half inch into sound, hard, chilled iron.

Fourth. The fact that as they got well in towards the wrought iron bars which are the chillers, the iron became so hard they could not even grind any farther.

Fifth. The bull-dog courage which the operators manifested to try all other experiments after they had tailed and been completely foiled in the great experiment, which was to practically demonstrate to the whole burglar profession the feasibility of David Evans' new science in the art of drilling solid chilled iron 1½ to 2 inches thick.

Sixthly. That notwithstanding the fight was with an army of veterans, fully armed and equipped with the most approved weapons, the Safe, single-handed, unaided, and alone, in a fair stand-up fight, defeated the enemy, forced him to retire from the field, and came out conqueror with scarcely a scar, save one small bullet hole in the outer surface.

So much for David Evans' science. All who need a strictly Burglar Proof Safe will do well, to take a note of the above facts.

A WORD TO THE BURGLAR.

I wish to make a few suggestions to gentlemen of the profession, and more especially to those having any faith in David Evans' philosophy.

As iron-workers you must be aware that one and a half to two inches thickness, thoroughly chilled iron, cannot be successfully drilled in any way practical for the burglar, and that your only hope of success must be in finding the iron not thoroughly chilled. The test here introduced shows conclusively that the iron is thoroughly chilled. A test just made by one of the best iron workers of Philadelphia on one of Lillie's Safes, just delivered to the Bank of the Northern Liberties, proves the same thing; and any number of others might be added. You may be assured that Lillie's Safes are usually drill-proof, although among the [illegible] Safes it may be possible that a Safe may be found not so hard as it should be.

As to David Evans' statement, that he can drill any of Lillie's Safes, it must be taken with some grains of allowance. He is a Safe maker, and is interested to make such a statement. He finds you are opening Evans & Watson's Safe so easily, and so often, that it is very desirable to attract your attention in another direction; and so far as he can get you to discredit Lillie's safe so far his interest is promoted. But he can convince anybody that Lillie's Safe is not burglar-proof, he may induce the party to take his Safe as a fire proof. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Now as iron-workers you must fully understand the difference between penetrating 1½ to 2 inches of chilled iron, and 1-8th to ¼ inch of sheet iron, and although the prize might be greater in case of success in the former, the increased risk, and the probable failure, might more than counterbalance. It is a common and truthful saying, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" a small but sure prize may be much better than a very slow and uncertain one, though larger.

A word to David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

The above test having been made evidently by your most advanced students, under the most favorable circumstances for them, and made professionally, and so thoroughly, and the result so satisfactory, that we deem this test quite sufficient for the present; therefore will not trouble you to test the Safe on Monday, the 18th inst., as previously announced; but so soon as any act of yours or any of your misrepresentations may seem to require it, we shall expect you to be ready to make a further test, that both the burglar and the people may know that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is thoroughly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
21 South Seventh street.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S — MASON & HAMLIN'S — PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S — CABINET ORGANS. — PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2·45 P. M.

RETURNING,
Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·20 P. M.
FARE $4·25.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
jy15-12t AGENT.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
☞Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. ja4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

HOW TO DESTROY
ROACHES, RATS, MICE,
Bed Bugs, Ants, &c., &c.,
USE
BURT'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.
IT IS INFALLIBLE! IT IS INFALLIBLE!
Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 Cents.
Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles.
Does not Spoil or Get Dry and Worthless by Keeping,
Like some Other Preparations.
VERMIN ARE EXTRAVAGANTLY FOND OF IT.
RATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES.
Is Not Dangerous to Use.
Gives Satisfaction to all who use it.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.
Caution.—Be sure and ask for Burt's Exterminator, in large boxes, with the red label, and signed by the Proprietor, E. Burt, Jr. Take no other.
Depot, No. 180 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut.
Manufactory, No. 130 JUVENAL Street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
my3-mwa3m

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.
Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfm6m

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 325 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

STOCK OF TIN WARE, TINMEN'S TOOLS, AND MACHINES.
On Friday morning.
At 10 o'clock, a stock of Housekeeping Tin Ware, Tools, Machines, &c., of a person quitting business.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
War Department,
Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy5-20t Cavalry Bureau.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Three or Four Carpenters,
At No. 232 CARTER Street.
jy18-6t THOS. M. PLOWMAN.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A first-rate operator on Ferrotype Plates, at No. 41½ N. EIGHTH Street. jy18-6t

WANTED, AN ENGINEER.— Apply at No. 326 CHESNUT Street. jy19-1t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.
Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-18t Depot of Washington.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.
The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.
Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-18t Department of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUBY, Hamorton, Penna. ja4

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.— I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c.
Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.
Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.
After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.
A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.
Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.— The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEFFACHER, Proprietor.

LEDDY'S
HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.
The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je20-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.
Quartermaster's Office,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, July 15, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 8th day of August next for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, until the 31st December, 1864, viz:—
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a quarter pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice, or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles; or one and a half pounds of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.
The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks and kidney tallow excluded); the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.
All subject to inspection.
All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: A B, Guarantor.
E F. C D, Guarantor.
——, 186—.
I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK,
jy15-4wths-6t Major and Quartermaster.

FLAGS!
BUNTING FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SILK FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
MUSLIN FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Stuffs,
Halliards,
Pulleys, &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at
W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
my14-tf FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street.
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS.
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.
All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m Above Willow.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN,
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. ja4

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh31-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
JOSEPH H. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m* O. W. CHILDS.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. ja15-3m

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILItary Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
jy16-1m REV. J. HENRY BARTON.

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.
Agents clear $10 per day. je30-thstu 1m

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-tf

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

From the Times.

The effervescent enthusiasm that characterized popular feeling in the first stages of the war, has in a great measure passed away. The national purpose is now more fixed, stronger, and less demonstrative than formerly. We comprehend the work, and have deliberately settled down to accomplish it. The calls for troops are not filled with such alacrity as at first, but still the ranks of our army are continually being replenished from enlistments all over the land.

The new call, issued yesterday, for half a million additional volunteers, will not take the country by surprise. It has been expected for some time, and all who were conversant with affairs well knew that it was needed. It is true that Senator Wilson caused a good deal of misapprehension by stating, in a speech just before the adjournment of Congress, that 700,000 volunteers had been called for since the 25th day of May 1863, and that all these men had been raised.

This was a statement which required some explanation. Last October 300,000 were called for, but that included all the men that had enlisted from the previous May, and most of the quotas were canceled by "credits" on settlement with the Provost Marshal-General. In February of this year 500,000 were called for, but this included the 300,000 of October, and like the other, produced but few men. Then in March 200,000 were called for, but most of this call was canceled by the re-enlisted veterans—120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer; and these, it must be borne in mind, did not add anything to the former strength of the army, as the men merely retained their places. The Chicago *Tribune*, which analyzes Senator Wilson's statements, shows that the whole number of white volunteers from October last to the beginning of this month, did not exceed 200,000 men—exclusive of hundred days troops. Besides these, in the same time, we enlisted about 50,000 blacks.

When we consider the great campaigns which the Army of the East and the Army of the West have undertaken since that time—when we take into account the costly battles which have been fought—the battle of Chattanooga last November, the twelve battles that have been fought during Sherman's present advance upon Atlanta, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chickahominy, and Petersburg—when we add to the heavy losses in these great encounters, the ordinary mortality that is constantly thinning out masses of men, the fact will appear evident to all reflecting minds that our army must necessarily by this time require a large increase for the further prosecution of the great campaigns now in progress.

The need being thus evident, and the call having now been made, it only remains for the country to give the call a prompt and patriotic response. During the last two weeks, the Supervisors' recruiting office, which had been temporarily closed, has been reopened; but we do not believe that during that time there have been a thousand men, all told, recruited in this great city. Now we hope the work will receive a new impetus.

We have only fifty days in which to fill up our quota, and if it be not full by the end of that time, a draft for the deficiency (in one year men) will be enforced. The bounties, national and local, are now large, and are promptly paid. It only remains for patriots to step out and enter upon their duty. The whole body of our citizens should take hold of the work. Those who cannot enlist themselves should send a representative recruit. Those who have money should not only do this, but should subscribe, through organized association, for additional bounties to volunteers.

To the President's Proclamation, we append the bill which passed Congress making provision for the recruitment of soldiers in the Rebellious districts by the various States. All so recruited are counted upon the quota of the State which secures them. It has been suggested that our Municipal Government has a duty to perform with this law which ought at once to be undertaken, and that is, to organize a recruiting bureau to raise men in such of the Rebellious States as the law enacted by Congress assigns for that purpose. Massachusetts has already her organized agencies in Virginia under this law, and New York should not delay too long.

Thus by a brisk and great effort at recruiting in the city, and by proper efforts in the South, we may hope to have our quota filled within the fifty days allowed by law.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

From the Tribune.

A Union citizen of New Jersey, we are informed, has offered to canvass the place of his residence—a manufacturing city—gratuitously, and pledges himself to raise a loan of $100,000 to the General Government on the following conditions:—

First. The subscriptions to be paid by regular monthly instalments over a period of not less than six months.

Second. The Secretary of the Treasury to devote a stipulated proportion of the proceeds of all permanent loans made by him to retiring the superabundant currency now in circulation, until its maximum amount shall not exceed $250,000,000. The reduction to be gradual, but as rapid as the condition of the country will permit—say at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum, or one-third of the excess over the maximum given above.

Third. Public meetings to be held all over the country, to be addressed by the most eminent speakers on the subject of the resources of the nation, and the urgent duty of citizens, especially workingmen, subscribing to the Government loans in the manner and on the conditions stated. A generous rivalry to be excited among cities, States, counties, townships, &c., as to which will contribute most liberally to the loan, and consequently of retirement to the redundant currency, and a corresponding reduction in all market values.

Fourth. The loan to bear six per cent. interest, which, with the principal, is to be made payable in gold.

The advantages which such an arrangement would offer are many. By reducing the volume of the currency, the nation would take the first practicable step toward the ultimate redemption of the whole amount of its indebtedness, thus imparting a degree of confidence in the faith and ability of our Government which would effectually checkmate the speculators, and cause the price of gold to fall more rapidly than it has lately gone up.

With this decline would immediately follow a corresponding fall in the necessaries of life, which have recently advanced *pari passu* with specie. The Government would, at the same time, be enabled to make its purchases at prices so much lower than it now can that the public indebtedness would be many millions less at the year's end than it threatens to be.

Last, but not least, this reformation would give the Government a new hold upon the affections and support of the mechanics, the laboring men, and their families all over the country, who are now oppressed by the extortion of speculators, brought about, as is alleged, by the diluting of our national currency, assisted by the unrestricted issues of local bank paper in different parts of the country. By retiring a considerable amount of the "greenbacks" issued, it is believed the country banks would have to follow suit or close their doors altogether.

Perhaps the most attractive feature in this plan is the proposed payment of subscriptions by instalments, thus affording workingmen and women an opportunity to become the owners of $50 or $100 each in Government bonds. There are hundreds of thousands of people who seldom, if ever, have the full amount on hand, who could, nevertheless, raise it during a period of six or twelve months; and would gladly apply their surplus earnings in that direction, if they could see that, while aiding their country, they were at the same time helping themselves by overthrowing the speculators.

In such a case we should have patriotism "according to Gunther," which, though not of the brightest type, is better than none at all.

We commend the subject to those in authority and the American people. The least that can be said in its favor is that it merits a trial. If the experiment is found to succeed in one locality, it would doubtless be followed up in all sections of the loyal States.

—The new metals, cæsium and rubidium, at first found only in a few mineral waters, are now known to be widely distributed in the vegetable as well as the mineral kingdom; being found in beet root, tea or coffee, in their salts or ashes. So that, without our knowing it, we are constantly consuming two rare and valuable metals.

—Indium is the name of another of those mysterious metals lately discovered in zinc blende at Freiburg. It is like zinc, but soft and ductile, and leaves a leaden mark on paper when rubbed upon it. It imparts a deep purple to flame. Its practical uses are not yet developed by the discovers, Drs. Reich and Richter, of Freiburg.

SEMMES ON PRIVATEERING.

The *Army and Navy Journal* recalls the forgotten fact that the noted commander of the *Alabama* was the author of a rather entertaining book with the following title-page:—

> Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War. By Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, late Flag-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, and Aide-de-Camp of Major-General Worth in the battles of the Valley of Mexico. Cincinnati: Wm. H. Moore & Co., Publishers. 1851.

The following extracts show the opinion entertained by Semmes a dozen years ago of his present occupation:—

> If Mexico had been a maritime people this would have been her true policy. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no material wherewith to operate. To render privateering available to her under the law of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of each cruiser should be citizens; not citizens made *ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become from that moment a pirate.
>
> There is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare, under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out on speculation, and officered and manned generally by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, it is impossible for the government which commissions them to have them under proper control.
>
> From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their cruises, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behooves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether.

It is unlucky for this apostate that in the generous ardor of youth, when his yet unperverted mind was conversant with good authors, and cherished right principles, he furnished authority for applying the odious name of piracy to the career by which his memory is "damned to everlasting fame."

Explosion of Gun-Cotton.

Dr. Phipson has addressed the following note to the *Mining Journal*:—"I see in the newspapers that a terrible explosion of gun-cotton, accompanied by loss of life, has lately occurred in the works of Messrs. Prentice & Co. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark from some steel machinery. Photographers will remember that, a year or so ago, the photographic chemist Dornbach lost his life by an explosion of gun-cotton, while packing this substance into a cask by means of a wooden pole. Since this sad occurrence I have already twice stated that the explosion which killed M. Leon Dornbach was evidently caused by an electric spark. Persons who handle gun-cotton are apt to forget, (or, perhaps, are not always aware,) that it is one of the most electrical substances known, and that friction, far too slight to develop heat enough to inflame it, will develope in gun-cotton so considerable an electric tension that electric sparks may be obtained from it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 16, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up-stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to secure Substitutes or representatives. A payment of $400 to be made at the time of application, and a power of attorney to be given for the City Bounty. Substitutes furnished in the order of application.

Veterans and aliens desiring to enlist as substitutes will apply to the Committee, who will have them mustered into service, when they can select their own regiments. Besides the bounty paid by the Government, they will receive from the Committee SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in Cash, on day of muster, without deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can thus re-enlist on the most advantageous conditions.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

jy16-2w

☞ THE COMMISSION OF THE Fifty Dollars Bounty Fund for the Hundred Days' Volunteers, and Extra Bounty Fund Commission.

The undersigned have been appointed by Councils as a Commission to pay the Fifty Dollars Bounty to each of the One Hundred Days' Men of the city. These men must be attended to *immediately*.

It is a matter of deep regret to the Commission that there must be a delay until further notice, probably until the 1st of August, in paying the families of re-enlisted veterans who did not receive Ward bounty. Just as soon as possible the payment of the extra bounty of Twenty-five Dollars will be resumed, and notice given. This bounty being a retrospective gift of the city, instead of the payment of a debt, will be paid on satisfactory evidence, to members of the families *only*, or to the veterans in person; *but not on powers of attorney to agents*.

The Commission will daily receive applications from the One Hundred Days' Men in GOLDSMITH'S BUILDING, LIBRARY Street, in the rear of the Post Office.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
EDWIN GREBLE,
PAUL J. FIELD,
GEORGE W. SIMONS.

jy15-4t

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company, PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, from the profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 21st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 21st instant.

A. H. THOMSON, Treasurer.

jy18-tJy25

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

THIRD COAL REGIMENT.

THIS REGIMENT

IS

RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

ONLY TWO MORE COMPANIES CAN BE ACCEPTED.

THE REGIMENT

WILL BE THEN READY

TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Immediate Application Should be Made.

ALL RECRUITING EXPENSES PAID.

JOHN R. HASLETT,

COLONEL COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability*.

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.

WM. E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

je29-tf

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

my4-tf

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

jy4-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

ja27-1y

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

fe8-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

mh29-tf

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 125 Market street.

S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.

J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 20 and 22 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN

MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

Is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50 payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now	$12 75
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is—	
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2 75
Transportation over branch railroad	50
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	3 10
Transportation from depot to yard	10
Yard expenses	25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	— 7 20
Difference between market price and cost price	$5 55

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·10.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, they the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMŒLE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMŒLE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMŒLE,

jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES..........................$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $5 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other Instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Boren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, *on a continuation of the identical same range* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well *now pumping* a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja1-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja1

LY 20, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 87. One P. M., 87. Wind, W. by S.

ACCIDENT THIS MORNING.

A Terrible Catastrophe in the Insane Department of the Almshouse.

FALLING OF A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

Eighteen of the Insane Known to be Killed.

MORE SUPPOSED TO BE BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Many Injured, and Some Fatally.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning about quarter-past six o'clock, an accident occurred at the Blockley Almshouse, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in which the lives of eighteen persons are known to have been lost, and many more fatally injured and still missing. The accident occurred in the female department of the Insane Asylum, and was attended with the most shocking and heart-rending scenes.

Description of the Building.

The department where the accident occurred was divided into three stories. The first floor was occupied by the epileptic insane; the second, by the ordinary insane; and the third, by the sick. The first floor was also used as a dining and sitting-room, and the second as a sitting-room.

The building was constructed in the most substantial manner, being built of brick and stone, with a rough outside. The rafters were heavy and thick, and the construction of the department was such that an accident was never dreamed of.

The Accident.

Just as the bell for breakfast rang this morning, the catastrophe occurred. The poor insane were all up, and some of them had loitered into the sitting room, and some were already in the dining room.

The departments, at ordinary times, are occupied as follows:—On the first floor, 50; second floor, 77; third floor, 33. Fortunately, at the time of the occurrence, there were about fifty persons on the second and third floors, thus rendering the casualties much greater than they otherwise would have been.

At the time stated three loud and terrific crashes were heard, caused by the falling of the three floors at intervals. Immediately the whole place was a mass of ruins, all having disappeared save the hanging rafters and a portion of the roof. The department was completely gutted out. The unfortunate victims were hurled from the second and third floors down to the basement, along with those on the first, all of whom were buried alive beneath the ruins.

The shrieks of the insane were most appalling, and the whole place was thrown into the utmost confusion. Some of the number managed to work their way out, when they were at once taken charge of, and hurried to places of security.

The crash attracted the attention of the various officials in the premises, and they, together with a number of the inmates of other Departments, rushed to the spot, and commenced clearing away the ruins and extricating the dead and wounded.

The appearance of the place was most dangerous, and it was with great risk that the victims could be rescued. The rafters and huge pieces of stone continued to fall. Some portion of the roof and ceiling was in a tottering condition, and had to be torn away, in order to allow the work to proceed.

The Killed.

All the surgeons in the House were summoned to attend to the wounded. Dr. Butler and his assistant, Dr. McElroy, of the Insane Department were most unremitting in their attentions to those who needed their aid. The most able of the paupers at the place were called, together with a number of outside workmen, and all set to work removing the ruins and carrying off the dead and wounded.

The dead bodies of sixteen were taken from the ruins, and two more, badly injured, died as soon as they were admitted into the surgical ward. It was impossible to obtain all the names of those who were killed, as some of those who were taken from the ruins were so mutilated as to be past recognition; besides, their names are only known according to the description given them in the doctor's record.

Those who escaped unhurt, and who received slight injuries, were conveyed to apartments, and all placed together, and until the roll is called and a record made of each inmate, the names of all the missing cannot be ascertained. The names of those known to be killed are as follows:—

Susan Owens.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz.:—

6000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at each of the following Arsenals:
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
2000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
2000 12-pounder Shell, and
5000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 lbs. per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above named arsenals.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals } this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-General, Chief of Ordnance.

jy18-tuths 1A3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY Trimmings.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable-iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New York Agency, New York, 20,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud, and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best steel wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish, and dimensions of the buckle tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to inspection at the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows:—

Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents in ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals } this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

jy19-tuthsau20

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock on the 1st day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New York Agency, No. 45 Worth street, New York City, of

TWENTY THOUSAND ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be of red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3·1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0·1875, or 3-16 lb., will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows:—One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out in this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay," Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be endorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

jy19-tuths 1Aul

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

jy18-12t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FLOATING Dry Docks.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
July 1, 1864.

Separate Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Floating Dry Docks," accompanied by plans and specifications in full detail, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of JULY instant, for the Construction of a Floating Dry Dock for use at or near the Navy Yard, New York, and one for use at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia; said docks to be of full and sufficient capacity and power to receive, raise, and sustain in safety a vessel of at least 230 feet in length, 46 feet breadth, and 16 feet draft, of 2200 tons displacement.

Bidders will make their specifications full and clear, describing the kinds and qualities of materials proposed to be used; they may bid for one or both docks, and in their offers, which must be separate, they will state the price for which they will build the dock, and the time at which they will engage to have it ready for use.

All patents or patented articles, if any, employed in the construction of these docks, are to be included in the proposals.

jy5-tost

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of AUGUST next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the different yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber and Knees; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No 8, Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 12, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 15, Hickory Bats; No 17, Cedar Boards; No 18, Locust; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 20, Black Spruce; No 22, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron, round, flat, and square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Tin and Zinc; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paints; No 38, Colored Paints, dryer; No 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Logs, Plank, and Boards; No 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; No 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No 18, Locust; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 20, Black Spruce; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 29, Iron Nails, wrought, and cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, Tin, and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores, &c; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paints; No 38, Colored Paints; No 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Whale Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap, and Sweet Oil; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 9, White Oak Boards and Plank; No 11, White Pine Timber and Logs; No 13, Ash Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 15, Hickory Bars and Hand Spikes; No 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No 17, Cedar; No 18, Locust; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 20, Black Spruce; No 21, Mahogany; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron, round, flat, and square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, Tin; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; No 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 42, Brushes; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No 17, Cypress and Cedar; No 18, Locust Treenails; No 20, Black Spruce; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron, round, flat, square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, Tin, and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paints; No 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c; No 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No 47, Ship Chandlery; No 48, Oakum; No 50, Ingot Copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 3, White Oak Knee Pieces; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 13, Ash Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, and Mahogany; No 17, Cypress; No 20, Spruce Pine Spars; No 22, Poplar; No 25, Iron, round, flat, and square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Spikes; No 28, Nails; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, Tin, and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints; No 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 45, Tallow, Soap, &c.; No 47, Ship Chandlery; No 48, Oakum; No 49, Tank Iron; No 50, Ingot Copper; No 52, Poles; No 54, Bellows.

jy5-[illegible]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:—

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz:—

Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at the rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for.

The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office or at any of the following Arsenals, viz:—Allegheny, Frankford, New York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington, or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.—

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

jy18-tuthstd

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

ja2-tf

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY. All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use. For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 43 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

my23-3m

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

THE FRONT.

BY A. R. WATSON.

"Mamma, what is the 'report?'" asked a four year prattler. I answer the question for that mother.

A great long line of men, my boy,
 Who, breast to breast with the foe,
Stand there in the cold, the heat, and rain.
And bear such toils again and again
 As I hope you may never know.

'Tis a line of glittering guns, my boy,
 And sabres keen and bright,
And cannon grim, whose terrible sound
Like an earthquake shakes the solid ground,
 Till it rocks in very fright.

Every man who stands in that line, my boy,
 Every man who holds a gun,
Is a savior, *my boy*, for you and me;
They have bared their bosoms to make us free;
 We were slaves unless it were done.

You know where our old home stood, my boy?
 Ah! I know you remember it well!
But the dear old house stands not there now,
It is gone; and the papers have told us how
 It was burned by a Yankee shell.

They fired at our army there, my boy,
 Our front ran along by the farm—
They heard the whistling missiles come
Which left us, my boy, without a home;
 But it did far greater harm.

For great, good men were there, my boy,
 Where the cruel iron fell,
And two brave fellows bit the dust,
And ten were wounded by the burst
 Of the shrieking Yankee shell.

You think it a cruel thing, my boy,
 To kill each other so,
But were you a man like those who stand
In line at the front to protect their land,
 I would have you stand there too.

For our country is in distress, my boy,
 They have said we shall not be free,
They have dotted our hills all over with graves;
But our homes are not yet the homes of slaves;
 Pray God they may never be.

But I fear they would—they would, my boy,
 But for the great, long line
At the front, whose cannons do bloody work,
Who handle the sword with a wicked jerk,
 While they fight for me and mine.

Then do not think it wrong, my boy,
 For the great baptismal font
Which seals our freedom to us, and saves
You and me, my boy, from being slaves,
 Is filled with blood at the front.

[We copy the above gush from the Rebel muse in the Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* of July 2.]

JOE MAYWEED'S COURTSHIP.

About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday night, a human leg, enveloped in blue clothes, might have been seen entering old Cephas Barbary's kitchen window. The leg was followed by the entire body of a Yankee attired in his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. It was, in short, Joe Mayweed, who thus burglariously won his way into the old deacon's kitchen.

"Wonder how much the old deacon made by ordering me not to darken his door agin," soliloquized the young gentleman. "Promised him I wouldn't, but did not say anything about windows. Windows are as good as doors, if there ain't no nails to tare trousers onto. Wonder if Sally will come down. The critter promised me. I am afraid to move about here; might break my shins over something or another, and awake the old man. Cold enough to freeze a polish bear here. O here comes Sally."

The beauteous maid descended with a smile, a tallow candle, and a box of lucifer matches.

After receiving a rapturous greeting, she made a rousing fire in the cooking stove, and the happy young couple sat down to enjoy the sweet interchange of hopes and vows.

But the course of true love ran not a bit smoother in Barbary's kitchen than elsewhere, and Joe was just making up his mind to treat himself to a kiss, when he was startled by the voice of the deacon, her father, shouting from the door of his chamber—

"Sall! what are you getting up in the middle of the night for?"

"Tell him it is morning," whispered Joe Mayweed.

"I can't tell him a fib," said Sally.

"I'll make it a truth, then," said Joe. And running to the huge old fashioned clock that stood in the corner, he put the hand at five.

"Look at the clock at tell me what time it is," cried the old gentleman.

"It is five by the clock," said Sally, and corroborating her words the clock struck five.

The lovers sat down again and resumed their conversation. Suddenly the stairs began to creak.

"Good gracious! it is father."

"The deacon, by thunder!" exclaimed Joe. "Hide me, Sally."

"Where can I hide you?" exclaimed the distracted girl.

"O, I know," said he; "I will squeeze into the clock-case."

And without a word he concealed himself in the case and closed the door.

The deacon was dressed, and seating himself by the stove, pulled out his pipe, lighted it, and began deliberately to smoke.

"Five o'clock, ha?" said he. "Well, I shall have to smoke three or four pipes, and then I will go and feed the critters."

"Hadn't you better go and feed the critters first," suggested Sally.

"No, smoke clears my head and wakes me up," replied the deacon, who seemed not a whit disposed to hurry up the enjoyment of his pipe.

Bur-r-r, whiz, ding, ding, ding, went the clock.

"Tormented lightning," cried the deacon, starting up and dropping his pipe on the stove, "what'n earth is that."

"It is only the clock striking five," replied Sally, tremulously.

"Power of creation," cried the deacon. "Strikin' five. It has struck more than a hundred already."

"Deacon Barbary," cried the deacon's wife, who had hastily robed herself, and now came plunging down stairs, in the wildest state of alarm, "what in the universe is the matter with the clock."

"Goodness only knows," replied the old man. "It is a hundred years in the family, and I never knew it to carry on so afore."

Whiz, ding! went the clock again.

"It'll bust itself," cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears, "and there won't be nothing left of it."

"It's bewitched," cried the old deacon, who contained a leaven of New England superstition in his nature. "Anyhow," said he, after a pause, advancing resolutely toward the clock, "I'll see what's going on in it."

"Oh, don't," cried his daughter, seizing one of his coat tails, while his wife caught the other.

"Don't," cried both women together.

"Let go my raiment," shouted the deacon. "I am not afraid of the powers of darkness."

But the women wouldn't let go, so the deacon slipped out of his coat, and while from the sudden cessation of resistance they fell heavily to the floor, he pitched forward and seized the knob of the clock.

But no human power could open it, for Joe was holding it from the inside with a death grip.

The old deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more tug, when an unearthly yell as of a fiend in distress, burst from the inside, the current of air extinguished the candle—the deacon, the old lady, and Sally flew up stairs, and Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the closet, effected his escape in the same way in which he had entered.

The next day all Appleton was alive with the story of how old deacon Barbary's clock had been bewitched, and although many believed his version, yet some, and especially Joe Mayweed, affected to discredit the affair, and hinted that the deacon had been trying the experiment of tasting frozen cider, and that the vagaries of the clock existed only in a distempered imagination.

However, the interdict being taken off, Joe was allowed to resume his visits, and won the assent of the old people to his union with Sally by repairing the old clock till it went as well as ever.

—Prince Napoleon is writing the lives of the Bonapartes, certainly the most remarkable family in all history.

—Mysterious lake dwellings, like those of Switzerland, have been recently discovered in the Sternberger See, Bavaria.

—The French Minister of Public Instruction is much alarmed to learn that the inhabitants of the Department of Meurthe and Vosges are disposed to use the German language in place of the French. These two departments are only about 160 or 170 miles from Paris, having as their principal towns Nancy and Epinal, and are situated on the eastern side of France. The District Inspector recently summoned forty-five German schoolmasters into his august presence, and promised them rewards if they would propagate the French instead of the German tongue. They replied that they had already attempted to do so, but the clergy and the Mayors were opposed to them. Whereupon a circular was issued to these personages, strongly urging them to assist the schoolmasters in their efforts to make French the vernacular.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, INvalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Berens, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmoele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Pomroy,
Knorr, Mayland,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

T. J. McGUIGAN.
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c,
Matches and Blacking,
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my23-2m PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.
The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of
OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY,
AND MADEIRA WINES,
At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at
HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at
WILLIAM MANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.
AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amount as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The proceeds of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several sections, [illegible] hundred and thirty-four thousand and five hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-two thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES;"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

ague and fever, which attacks whole families in the spring and fall seasons.

Our army is free from this malaria now, and is far above the region of swamps or marshy ground. It occupies a district remarkable for salubrity. Colonel WILLIAM BYRD, one of the early crown proprietors of the land, has placed it upon record, that had the first settlers of Virginia placed Jamestown where City Point is, "it would have been a town (1760) of note and considerable population." The city of Petersburg is very healthy, and had very little sickness when Norfolk was being devastated with the yellow fever some years since. In view of this fact the Rebel Government, early in the war, seized all eligible buildings about the place for hospital purposes. Next to the Valley of Virginia, where Lynchburg and Staunton are, the land between the Appomattox and Blackwater rivers, above Sandy Point, is the very healthiest in the State. In the county of Prince George, where the bulk of our army is now encamped, we find nothing but high rolling ground, mostly under cultivation, and, consequently, quite open.

Malarious fevers, or epidemic fevers, are seldom met with there; the prevailing complaints being those arising from a disordered liver—probably the most controllable of all diseases as a class. There is but one meadow in the neighborhood of our army, and this one lies just east of Blandford, and south of the City Point Railroad. This is generally quite dry in the summer season, as are many of the rivulets which spring from surrounding hills in the vicinity.

The present season has been one of unusual drouth, and all of these streams are now gone until winter rains cause their fountain-heads to burst forth again. Even the Blackwater river is dry, we are informed by a Petersburg paper, as if this was a rare event. Yet so small a stream is the Blackwater creek, running just south of the present position of General BARLOW'S Division (our left wing), that it is a very common thing among the natives to drive their horses down and find "no water thar." This "dry spell" will not increase sickness or acute suffering in the army beyond causing a temporary want of water to bathe in. If the troops are careful they will always find enough to drink in the admirable, cool, and clear water springs of the region, which are to be found on every hillside. In any event, our troops will always find the limpid Appomattox well filled, and the James river is as inexhaustible as is our own noble Delaware.

General GRANT has contracted his lines recently, not because he fears the Rebels, the malaria, or the absolute want of water, but for a reason best known to himself, and one which will be considered good by the Rebels a month hence. We have written all of this to quiet the fears of the credulous in such matters, and we wish to place it on record now that it was another general who held the Army of the Potomac in the swamps. General GRANT never went where they were, and we think he never will. He has always been a stickler about the axiom that the losses in action are small compared to those which arise from the diseases of the camp in bad climates or sickly regions. The Army of the Potomac has never been in better condition than it is now, either in health, *morale*, discipline, food, confidence, numbers, position, or determination. General GRANT proudly presents mortality lists after actions, but his losses from camp sickness are very small indeed. "He fights his men hard," says General INGALLS, "but he takes good care of them."

Send our men sanitary stores, reinforcements, reports of harmony among the Northern people, and strings of onions, and our word for it, they will never complain of their present position as an unhealthy one. It is not, however, profitable to stay just here much longer, and we are in receipt of advices which plainly show that our soldiers will soon occupy even a more exalted and (to Yankees) healthier region in a very few days—perhaps hours—after this is before our friends. Let us be of good cheer, for good news is certainly in store for us.

The Hostile European Fleets—The Danish Blockade.

The Hamburg papers give the following as the respective strength of the Danish and Austro-Prussian fleets in the North Sea:—

The Austrian force consists of the screw ship-of-the-line *Kaiser*, 91 guns; the screw frigate *Schwarzenberg*, 53 guns; the iron-clad frigate *Don Juan d'Austria*, 16 guns; the screw corvette *Friedrich*, 22; the paddle-wheel steamer *Elizabeth*, 6; and the screw gunboats *Wall* and *Seehund*, each carrying 4 guns. The *Radetzky*, screw frigate, 35 guns, was at Borkum on the 26th

ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make a further appropriation for the payment of Bounties.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:

That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay bounties under and subject to the same conditions as those prescribed by an ordinance "To make an appropriation for the payment of bounty to volunteers under the recent calls of the President of the United States," approved December 17, 1863, excepting that the sum herein appropriated shall apply as well to any call due to be hereinafter to be made by the President.

Section 2. That the sum of money herein appropriated shall be refunded to the City Treasury by the proceeds of a loan to be hereafter created, under "An Ordinance authorizing an additional loan to encourage the enlistment of volunteers." Warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor in accordance with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make a further appropriation for the payment of Bounties.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the bounties authorized by an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled, an "Ordinance to make an appropriation for the payment of bounties to re-enlisted Veterans under the recent call of the President," approved May 12, 1864.

Section 2. That the sum herein appropriated shall be refunded to the Treasury out of the proceeds of a loan to be hereafter created.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance Prescribing the Powers and Duties of the City Committee and for other purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of July, 1864, the annual salary of the Messenger in the Department of the City Controller shall be eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Section 2. That the further sum of eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($87·50) be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 2 of an ordinance to make an appropriation to the City Controller for the expenses of the year 1864, approved January 12, 1864, to pay the advance of salary herein made by Section 1.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To authorize a temporary Loan.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the City of Philadelphia the sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, to meet present demands on the Treasury, and redeemable at or within ninety days from the date of such loans, for which sum so borrowed, certificates of City Debt shall issue in the form prescribed in existing ordinances, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and which shall be transferable in the same manner as other certificates of City Debt.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the purchase of a Manuscript Map of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be and is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the Map of the city of Philadelphia, as prepared by John H. Dye, at a cost not to exceed the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable out of Item 14, of appropriation made to the Department of Surveys for the year 1864; provided that the city be at no further expense for said map.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading of Jasper street, from York to Huntingdon street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized to do the necessary grading on Jasper street, from York to Huntingdon street, to bring it to the established grade of the city at a cost not exceeding three hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty cents ($383·50).

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter satisfaction upon the official Bond of Edward Wiler.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of Edward Wiler, late License Clerk in the Highway Department, provided the City Controller shall certify that his accounts are correct and that there is no default.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the transfer of certain items of appropriation of the Department of Market Houses, Wharves, and Landings.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby directed to transfer the following amounts of the appropriation made to the Department of Market Houses, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1864, to wit:—

From Item 5 to Item 3, two hundred and eighty-six ($286) dollars.

From Item 5 to Item 2, six dollars and twenty-five cents ($6·25.)

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Remove the Restriction on a Certain Item of Appropriation to the City Commissioners, &c.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That so much of the restriction contained in Item 28, of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Expenses of 1864, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of January, A. D. 1864, withholding one half of the pay to the Assessors until the first day of December, be and the same is hereby repealed, the payment to be made when the work is completed.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
je11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. fe10-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
R. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers.
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 232 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
jy19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap19 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh27-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER.
Box 2468 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 608 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS.
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. je1-7m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No. 209 DOCK Street, Philad.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope
Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.
BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c. &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun."—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used '*The Samaritan Remedies*' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
jy6-tuthsa3m No. 915 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·30 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·40 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 5·12 A. M. (Night) and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M. and 12·00 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja6-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor.)—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
ETNA, Saturday, July 23.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 30.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 6.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin ....[illegible] Steerage $32 50
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35.
Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steam-Ship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 16, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja6-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA Railroad.—The elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, will leave
ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at noon.
Lowest rates of passage through from Philadelphia to San Francisco.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Agent,
jy16 1m.* No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·40, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·36, 4·22, 7·26 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·35 P. M.
Dover at 6·50 A. M. and 4·25 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·39, 4·40, 5·00, 8·14, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·50, 9·25 A. M., 3·35 and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·40 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
je4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket 2 25
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express 2 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail $3 25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 4·30 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 6·45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express 3 00
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 20, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment. WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M. for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 7 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tuscarora at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 3·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·15 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·20 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46·35 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and Willow STREETS.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, as follows:—
Mail Train at .... 7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at .... 11·25 A. M.
Through Express at .... 10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at .... 10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at .... 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at .... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at .... 4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Phila.), at 6·00 P. M.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·35 P. M. and 8·50 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Phillipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·36 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with train on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families traveling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured *that it is entirely responsible.*
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., of Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3¾ and 5¾ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.
The 5¾ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9¼, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·52 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·35 A. M., 2·23, 3·00 and 7·50 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·50, 3·29, 5·06 and 8·12 P. M.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office No. 3 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves .... 8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves .... 10·30 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford........	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia....	8·05	4·30
West Grove....	6·57	3·52	West Chester..	7·55	4·45
Avondale......	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction.	9·08	5·41
Kennett........	7·20	4·17	Concord........	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford..	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford..	9·41	6·14
Concord........	8·00	5·03	Kennett........	10·03	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale......	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia...	9·22	6·26	West Grove....	10·29	7·02
West Chester..	9·20	6·10	Oxford........	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 6 A. M., 8 or A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.